

THE YAZOO WHIG AND POLITICAL REGISTER.

J. A. STEVENS, Editor & Proprietor.

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Yazoo City Whig and Political Register.
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BY J. A. STEVENS,
(CITY PRINTER.)

On Main Street, opposite M. B. Hamer's, in
the north end of the "Manchester Hall."

TERMS.—The Whig will be furnished to sub-
scribers at \$5 00 per annum in advance.
Advertisements will be inserted at the rate of
\$1 00 per square for the first insertion, and 50 cents
for each week thereafter—ten lines or less, con-
stituting a square. The number of insertions re-
quired, must be marked on the margin of the man-
uscript, or they will be inserted till forbid, and
charged accordingly. Advertisements from a dis-
tance, must be accompanied with the cash, or
good reference in town. Announcing candidates
for office, will be \$10 for country offices, \$10 for
state offices—in advance.

Yearly Advertising.
For forty lines or less, renewable at pleasure
\$50. No contract taken for less than one year—
and payable half yearly in advance.
The privilege of annual advertising is limited to
their own immediate business; and all advertise-
ments for the benefit of other persons, sent in by
them must be paid for by the square.

Professional Advertisements.
For 10 lines or less, not alterable, 3 months, \$12
" 10 do do do 6 do, 20
" 10 do do do 12 do, 30

As the above rates are the same as those
established in Natchez, Vicksburg, Jackson,
Grand Gulf and elsewhere in this State, no deduc-
tion will be made from them in any case
whatever.

ALL JOB WORK MUST BE PAID FOR
ON DELIVERY.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

WEEKLY MADISONIAN.

For the next Session of Congress.

The approaching session of Congress, will
doubtless be one of great interest. It will show
up some, at least, of the affairs of Mr. Van Buren's
administration, and usher in the more auspicious
dawn of a new and better order of things. The
scenes in Congress will probably be exciting. On
one side we shall see the struggles of an ex-
piring faction, and on the other a triumphant party,
armed with the confidence of the people, imposing
judicious restraints upon the convulsive throes of
their opponents, and shielding their country as far
as possible from the dangers of malignant and
reckless violence, and endeavoring to avert the
embarrassments which defeated men, stung
with disappointment, will seek to throw in the way
of the new administration. On the third of March
next, 12 o'clock, P. M., Mr. Van Buren's full
star will vanish, and immediately in its place
shall we behold appearing the rising sun of Har-
rison.

On the 4th of March, General Harrison, as Presi-
dent of the United States, will attend in the
chamber of the House of Representatives to take
his oath of office, according to the direction of the
Constitution. On his entrance, as on the entrance
of Washington, and Jefferson, and Madison, the
audience will not be able to stifle their disposi-
tion to applaud. Having taken his seat on the el-
evated chair of the speaker of the House of
Representatives, the Vice President, Mr. Van Buren,
(if present), and the Secretary of the Senate on
his right, the Speaker and Clerk of the House of
Representatives on his left, and the Chief Justice
of the United States and Associate Judges at the
Chief Justice's table, he will proceed to deliver his in-
augural speech, after which he will receive the oath
of office from Mr. Taney, the Chief Justice. He
will then retire, and such huzzas will go up from
the multitude around the Capitol as have never
been heard.

Such will be among the interesting incidents
which will occupy the columns of the weekly Ma-
disonian. The paper will contain leading speech-
es, spirited sketches of the debates, and a summa-
ry of the results of the proceedings in Congress, to-
gether with the general and political news of the
day. It will contain the official returns of the vote
in the Electoral Colleges for President, which will
be opened in the presence of Congress, and the
inaugural Address of the President. This will
include the time comprehended between the open-
ing of Congress in December, and its adjourn-
ment on the 4th of March. Subscription price for
this period FIFTY CENTS. Terms cash, in ad-
vance.—Bank notes of every description received
at their specie value. Postmasters will act as
agents, and be allowed a commission—they are
also authorized by the Department to forward sub-
scriptions under frank. Letters must come to us
free, or postage paid.

THOMAS ALLEN.

Washington, Oct. 31, 1840.
Harrison editors will oblige us by giving
this an insertion.

It has been usual of late years to perform the
ceremonies of Inauguration on the portico in front
of the Capitol, where the area is better fitted to
accommodate a large number of spectators. The
practice will probably be continued.

NOTICE

THE undersigned having obtained letters
of Administration the Estate of R. S.
Dulin, deceased, at the July term of the Probate
Court, 1840. Persons having claims
against said Estate will please present with-
in the time prescribed by law, or they will be
forever barred.

W. DORSEY, adm'r.

October, 15, 1840. 143m.

NOTICE

I HAVE been appointed by the Governor
of the State of New York, a commis-
sioner for the State of Mississippi, to take the ac-
knowledgement and proof of deeds and other
instruments of writing under seal to be ac-
cording to the act of the Legislature of said
State, entitled "An act to authorize the ap-
pointment of Commissioners for the above
purposes," passed May 13, 1840.

F. W. QUACKENBOSCH.

Commissioner &c.

January 1st, 1841.

POETRY.

The Pilgrim's Address to the Deity.
"All things adore Thee!—so do I."

A SACRED SONG.

By HENRY JOHN SHARPE.

Recitative—"Praise the Lord, O, my soul!
And all that is within me, praise His holy name!"

Tell art, O God! the fount divine,
From whence all earthly blessings flow;
"Where'er we turn Thy glories shine,"
And all things praise Thee here below.
The radiant sun which glides the day,
The countless stars that gem the night,
Owe all their splendor to Thy sway,
Great Source of all things fair and bright:
If pilgrim prayer, avail on high,
All things adore Thee!—so do I.

Thou reign'st, O God! in realms of light,
Majestic, solemn, and alone!
In addition to Thy might,
Creation bends beneath Thy throne:
The thunder's roar, the lightning's glare,
The murmuring of the boundless sea,
Are but the universal prayer
Which Nature offers up to Thee!
If pilgrim thoughts ascend on high,
All things adore Thee!—so do I.

We hail, O God! the vital ray
Which bright reflection points the way
Which leads to everlasting life,
The changing seasons as they roll,
Thy power and wisdom, Lord, proclaim!
All creatures join, from pole to pole,
In loud hosannas to Thy name:
If pilgrim prayers are heard on high,
All things adore Thee!—so do I.

From the "London Forget-Me-Not," for 1841.
Old Friends Together.

By C. SWAIN, Esq.

Oh, time is sweet, when roses meet,
With Spring's sweet breath around them;
And sweet the coat, when hearts are lost,
Whose we have found them;
Sweet the mind that still can find
In darkest weather;
Sweet thought can be so sweet to see,
As old friends met together!

Those days of old, when youth was bold,
And time stole wings to speed it,
And youth ne'er knew how fast time flew,
Or knowing, did not heed it!
Thou gray each brow that meets us now,
For age brings wintry weather,
Yet thought can be so sweet to see,
As those old friends together!

The few long known, whom years have shown,
With hearts that friendship blesses;
A hand to cheer, perchance a tear,
To soothe a friend's distresses;
Who helped and tried, still side by side,
A friend to face fair weather;
Oh, thus may we yet joy to see,
And meet old friends together!

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Knickerbocker.

MODERN ULTRAISM.

We have been taking notes, for a few months
past, from the novel theories evolved in the "pro-
gress of reform," with the intention of heretofore
submitting an article containing a round dozen of
"improvements," for the benefit of mankind in gen-
eral, and the American people in particular. While
waiting, however, for a reply to sundry queries
which we have propounded to the president of the
"North-American Starvation Society," of Massa-
chusetts, touching the use of English breadstuffs,
and, especially, an economical, nutritious sub-
stance, we have great pleasure in presenting a
theory, kindred in some respects to certain of our
own, which we have received from a modest yet
clever correspondent, to whom we extend the right
hand of fellowship. He entitles his paper, the
"Cause of the present Shortness of Human Life,"
and very clearly illustrates, in our judgment, a
remark made by Ecclesiastes the Preacher, viz: "I
said in mine heart, concerning the estate of the
sons of men, that they might see that they them-
selves are beasts." "But," says our correspondent,
"I am a philosopher." We have ascertained that
effects have causes, and have set about to learn
what these causes are. The physician endeavors
to account for some peculiarities in the law, and
the lawyer turns his attention to solving the
mysteries of man's physical organization. The
man of God stoops to unravel some political
phenomenon, and the politician aspires to explain
God. He who labors with the spade and the mat-
tock, seeks to expound a mechanical engine, and
the mechanic some riddle in cosmology. Each one
seems disposed to lend his aid in solving the mys-
teries with which the world abounds.

"There has recently come into existence a sect
of philosophers, who, if their assertions are to be
relied on, have indeed discovered the 'philoso-
pher's stone.' No one need be subject to disease,
they say; God has nothing to do with the physical
infirmitude of mortals. A proper attention to ex-
ercise, diet, and cleanliness, in a sure protection
against all bodily disorders, except such as are oc-
casioned by accident. From this we may infer
that (accident aside), man can live for ever. A
another novel sect take the opposite position, and
maintain that the appetite should not be restrained,
if we would prolong life; that whatever food is
agreeable to the palate and stomach, should be
eaten; and that if nature in this respect is
allowed to have its own way, disease of every de-
scription may be avoided. Without stopping to
consider the merits of these opposite doctrines, we
shall proceed to suggest a few ideas, which have
occurred to us, touching the cause of the short-
ness of human life, in these latter ages of the world.

"The present general posture of the body, we
conceive to be the great cause of the difference
between the length of life now, and in the first
ages of the world. Before the flood, man lived
many hundreds of years; now seventy years is the
time allotted to him. The body was not original-
ly erect. We have never, to our knowledge, been
informed that its position was perpendicular; and
is now. On the contrary, we have reason to be-
lieve that it was horizontal, and that man, instead
of venturing his body about the earth upon two
legs, used his hands and feet for that purpose. It

is true that Adam was created a man in stature;
but it is reasonable to suppose that, unacquainted
as he was with the many inventions which his so-
cious posterity have found out, he should, neces-
sarily, have arrived at the knowledge of locomotion
that we possess. Adam was, except in stature,
a child in every thing. If this be correct, he
certainly must, like all children, have moved his
body upon all-fours. It is foolish to suppose other-
wise. Six thousand years have passed away, and
millions upon millions of human beings have lived
since Adam, and how gradual has been their pro-
gress in locomotion? Fifty years ago, travelling
by steam would have been considered a miracle;
and not a great many hundreds of years since, con-
veyance by means of carriages was an astonish-
ing circumstance. Did our time and limits allow,
we have no doubt that, by an analytical process,
we should be able to show conclusively, that man
could not, in the first ages of the world, have
moved himself from place to place, in any other
way than upon his hands and feet.

"Another reason we have for supposing that our
progenitors moved upon their hands and feet, is
the argument that most lowly and subtle of all
the laws of the field,

"Squat like a toad, close to the ear of Eve!"
and tempted her by his whispers. If she allowed
herself to listen to the conversation of serpents,
she must have been in a situation to associate with
them. If her position had been erect, she would
have shunned the approach and familiarity of so
disgusting an animal, and thus have prevented the
miserable catastrophe. We are told, too, that
Cain, when he murdered Abel, crouched up. This is
an argument in favor of our theory, the more con-
clusive, as, in the Bible, the serpent is called a
"serpent," and not a "snake." These men were
in their manners. Cain, particularly, was of a mor-
ose and quarrelsome disposition, naturally. Like
a beast he lived, and like a beast he yielded to
the impulse of every passion. Abel irritated him,
and he, like modern bear infuriated, "rose up" on his
hind feet, and slew him.

"From the time of Adam, down to the deluge,
the period of man's life was from six to ninety
years. Blessed days! When ages rolled one
after another, and men continued to live on, and
it was only length of days, as the Scriptures ex-
pressively term it, which, like sleep, silently and
peacefully removed them to that state of forget-
fulness, from which mortals never recover. After
the flood, we find that the age of man immedi-
ately diminished to less than five hundred years.—
This we attribute to the habits acquired by the
family of Noah, while in the ark. The apart-
ments in that building, which belong to this day,
were so confined, that the occupants were obliged
to sit and stand in an upright position. Thus
they, in a measure, acquired an erect habit, by
which their organs became disordered, and their
lives shortened.

"Man's disposition is such, that he would rather
pursue a bad fashion, if it be new, than adhere to
one infinitely better, if it be old. Under the in-
fluence of this propensity, the descendants of Noah
continued in what we shall call the perpendicular
habit; and they soon began to imagine that it pos-
sessed very great advantages over the one to which
their ancestors had been accustomed. At length,
the habit became so fixed, that, instead of indulg-
ing in it occasionally, they gave themselves up en-
tirely to it, and it gradually grew into a second
nature. As the habit increased, age diminished,
and human life dwindled down to three-score and
ten years—which are now the period of man's so-
journ on earth. Is it not reasonable that such
should have been the case? While the position of
man was horizontal, his food was regurgitated with-
out that irritation of the organs which now exists.
All the parts of the system were free from undue
action, and the frequent interruptions to which
they are now liable from the pressure of food.

"Doubtless there will be a great many foolish ob-
jections raised to this theory, as there are to all
theories of importance. It will be sufficient to
reply to such objections when they are started.—
There are one or two questions, however, that now
suggest themselves, which it may be well to an-
swer. It may be asked, how men could erect such
a building as the ark, when they moved upon their
hands and feet? It is not inconsistent with our
doctrine, that hands were used for other purposes
than locomotion. They must have been used in
tilling the ground, and men either sat or knelt when
they occupied. The ark was built of gopher wood,
which was a soft, pitchy substance, that could be
moulded without much exertion of the body. It
may be asked, also, why four-footed animals do
not live to the great age of our first parents, if our
doctrine be correct? We answer, some species of
quadrupeds do live to a great age; others, such as
beasts, are naturally short-lived; and we will
venture to say, that when they shall attempt to
walk upon their hind feet, they will not live to a
fiftieth part of their present age!

"We have not sufficient time to extend our argu-
ments farther, and if we had, we do not think we
need say one word more, to insure conviction, in
any conceivable mind, of the truth of our doc-
trine. There is much force in the theory, that the
great quantities of good, and the multifarious
forms in which it is used, do more or less injury to
the human system, but the whole of it is attributed
and death to man's folly in this respect, must cer-
tainly be in error. If such would benefit the world
by their philanthropy, let them return to the
original and natural position of their race, and
they will set an example which will be followed
as soon as that which they now advocate, and with
about as much advantage to their fellow-creatures."

City of Damascus.

There is no city, with the exception of
Jerusalem, so interesting as this. It is now
an object of notice in the Christian world,
on account of the Jewish persecutions. It is the
oldest city upon earth, and stands a
solitary, stately monument, in the midst of
decay. Babylon and Thebes were its con-
temporaries, but the former has passed a
way without leaving a trace of its mag-
nificence, and the latter is represented only by
its startling ruins. Still Damascus remains,
and is now, with the exception of Constantinople,
the largest city of the East.

Here are the "Abana and Pharpar, rivers
of Damascus," again calling up the thrilling
story of the Syrian Leper, and the Hebrew
Prophet. Hither Saul, with his retinue, fol-
lowed the early Christians, and near its walls, the voice from Heaven,
and the light above the brightness of the sun,
arrested his footsteps.

The identity of the spot has been pre-
served to this day—the Christians of the city
using it as a burial place.

The traveller can still walk through the
"street called Straight," and is shown by the
credulous monk, the very house occupied by
Judas, where Saul passed his hours of
blindness, and where at the command of
Ananias, the scales dropped from his eyes.
So rich is this country in fruits and flow-
ers, that it has been called in all ages, the
"garden of the world." It is related of Mo-
hammed, that when, after crossing the de-
sert, he saw this luxuriant valley, he ex-
claimed that he desired but one paradise,
and therefore would not enter here for fear
of forfeiting his interest in the paradise he
anticipated after death, but turned aside
without a close inspection of this tempting
scene.

Damascus has a peculiar importance, in
connection with the progress of Christianity
in these parts. It has already been visited
by the Agents of the Bible and Missionary
Society. Being the great mart where east-
ern and western merchandise is exchanged;
the general rendezvous of Islam caravans
from the north and east in their progress to
Mecca; and rendered a comparatively safe
residence by the efficiency of Mehemet Ali,
it opens one of the most important and ex-
tensive fields of missionary labor.

Another Paul may yet preach Christ in
Damascus, and the moral aspect of this de-
lightful country may present as cheering an
appearance, as the rich displays of its natu-
ral scenery.

THE RECENT PERSECUTION OF THE JEWS IN DAMASCUS.

So much has been said in relation to the
recent persecution of the Jews in Damas-
cus, that a brief account of all the principal
facts cannot but possess interest. We gather
it from a pamphlet, lately published in
London, and designed to vindicate the Jews
from the foul and improbable charges that
were alleged against them. It is stated
that a day or two before the disappearance
of Father Tomaso, a Mohammedan, whom the
Jews are reported to have murdered—a vi-
olent dispute took place between the father
and a leader of the muleteers. A servant
seized the latter by the throat and held him
until the blood came; when Tomaso cursed
him and his faith. The affair created a sen-
sation among the by-standers; and a respect-
able Mohammedan merchant who was present,
made use of violent language, while the
muleteer said Tomaso should not die but by
his hands. Shortly after the father and his
servant disappeared—also the merchant and
muleteer. A search was made, and the
merchant was found hanging dead in his
shop, the door being carefully secured from
within. Immediately a story was put in cir-
culation, that all the parties had been mur-
dered by the Jews—but no investigation
took place, and the muleteer was not even
examined. The excitement forthwith be-
came intense—all sorts of stories were cir-
culated, and several Jews were accused by
the French Consul and Sheriff Pacha, of hav-
ing murdered Father Tomaso, because he
and his servant had disappeared. They were
put to the most dreadful tortures, and for a
long time persisted in their entire in-
nocence; but unable at last to bear their
horrible agonies they crinkled each other,
and confessed to a participation in a crime,
of which they were entirely innocent. The
chief allegation urged against these unfor-
tunate men, was, that they required the
blood of some Christian victims, to mix with
the brand of the Passover. Hence the mur-
ders. A Jew who had lately embraced the
Muslim faith, undertook to prove that the
Talmud required the use of human
blood in the manner described. This calu-
mny is utterly refuted by the writer of the
account before us. He visited Damascus
on the 30th of March, and is vainly sought
for any thing calculated to give a coloring to
the charges preferred against the arrested.

One of the stories circulated at the time,
was, that the Jews dip a handkerchief in
Christian blood, dry it and burn it to ashes,
and that the day after a Jewess is married,
these ashes are strewn on a hard boiled egg,
which is eaten by the young couple. This
fabrication gave rise to new tortures. A-
mong which were the following means:

1st. Flogging.

2d. Soaking persons in large tanks of
cold water, in their clothes.

3d. The head machines, by which the
eyes are pressed out of their sockets.

4th. Tying up the tender parts, and or-
dering soldiers to twist and horribly dispo-
se them into such contortions that the poor suf-
ferers grew almost mad from pain.

5th. Standing upright for three days,
without being allowed any other posture,
not even to lean against the walls; and when
they would fall down are aroused by the by-
standing sentinels with their bayonets.

6th. Being dragged about a large court
by their ears, until the blood gushed out.

7th. Having thorns driven in between
their nails and the flesh, of fingers and toes.

8th. Having fire set to their beards, till
their faces are singed.

9th. Having candles held under their
noses, so that the flames arise up their
nostrils.

This last brutality was one night carried
on with such pitiless perseverance, that the
Jews dropped upon the poor sufferer's bosom;
it was in the night, and the Pacha being pre-
sent, could no longer endure the sight; he
then went away, but put no stop to it.

The French Consul, strange as it may ap-
pear, acted a prominent part in the whole
transaction.

On the 1st of March, after some further
investigation, two brothers, the principal
victims, named Erari, were again called up
for their trial. They denied their former
confession concerning guilt, and said it
was extorted from them by torture, and
made it in hope of a speedy execution. They
next day five others were brought forward,
and again were visited with the most awful
tortures. The former confessions were re-
peated—one of them named Abulafia, was
tortured to give up the blood, and he said he
had secreted it at home in his house. The
account adds:

The French Consul always alive to cruel-
ty, then accompanies Mousa Abulafia, to his
house, followed, as usual, by large crowds,
and Mousa Abulafia, having now undertaken
to give up what he never possessed, unlock-
ed a cupboard, and foigned to examine it.
He then asked his wife, who was in despair
all this while to see her husband so incor-
rupted and apparently quite beside himself,
"What have you done with that blood?"
The poor woman as in a fit of phrensy, ex-
claimed, "What blood have you?" He an-
swered, "I have blood—only give me a
knife and you can take my life's blood; and
then you will see it is it." It is stated that
when the French Consul heard this, he, like a
madman, attacked both Abulafia and his
wife. He then put a rope round his neck,
threatening to strangle him; and in the at-
tempt to pull the rope, he laid his poor vic-
tim prostrate at his feet; and not satisfied
with this, it is related that he dragged him
about the courtyard with the rope around his
neck. The French Consul then ordered
both him and his wife to be conducted to
the Court of the Pacha. I ought to mention
that this wanton and ungenerous proceeding
of the French Consul was the means of
throwing another victim into his hands—for
Abulafia, almost as dead, through the in-
fliction of maddening torture, had implicated
his wife, when he said that he had entrusted
the blood to her.

The subsequent accounts are known to
our readers. The poor Jews have been tor-
mented, and an attempt is in progress to do
them justice.

LABOR, INDUSTRY AND VIRTUE go hand in
hand. Idleness and leisure lead to weak-
ness, immorality and vice. Down with all
aristocracy—all nobility—save the true no-
bility of virtue and honest industry. "Tall,
either of the brain, of the heart, or of the
hands, is the only true nobility, the only
true nobility." Such is the "better class,"
which a pure Democracy alone may recog-
nize.

A WHOLE FAMILY.—There is an interest-
ing record of 30 children, located in some
part of Connecticut, being the tender fran-
chises of two brothers, one of whom died leav-
ing 10 children, and the wife of the other
also dying leaving 14 more. The widows
and widow feeling their disconsolate and
lonely condition, united their fates and stock
and are now blessed in children, if not in
store.

FRANKLIN EDUCATION.—A young lady,
whom we know by sight, once concluded a
love letter thus:

"I shall write to you again and again, so much
told me a story about you, that I
didn't pay do attention at all to his
singing tail.

your till doth parts both on us."